

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 W. R. Carr, President and Gen. Mgr.
 Charles W. Knapp, Vice President.
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.
 Office, Over the South and Office Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
 By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One Year, \$4.00
 Six Months, \$2.50
 Three Months, \$1.50
 Any three days, except Sunday, one cent.
 Sunday, with Mails, \$1.00
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday—\$1.00
 BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS:
 Sunday, \$1.00
 Per Week, daily and Sunday, 11 cents
 TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE
 Published Monday and Thursday—\$1.00
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.
 Address, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.
 If referred communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY, 1 cent.

Eight, ten and twelve pages—1 cent.

Extra, 2 cents for one or 3 cents for two papers.

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages—2 cents.

Thirty pages—3 cents.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Bell, Kilburn.

Counselling Room, Main 213, A 675

Editorial Reception Room, Park 124, A 675

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

Vol. 58, No. 75

AUGUST CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	84,090	17	82,290
2	84,290	18	85,340
3	84,290	19	85,340
4	83,120	20	85,950
5	85,570	21	83,790
6	86,340	22	83,790
7	83,390	23	83,270
8	83,070	24	83,270
9	83,210	25	82,710
10	83,740	26	90,960
11	82,550	27	85,940
12	85,490	28	85,520
13	85,490	29	83,030
14	83,380	30	83,140
15	83,020	31	83,130
16	82,920		86,330
17	82,500		
Total for the month	2,612,795		

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed—45,352

Net number distributed—2,567,443

Average daily distribution—82,814

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unused during the month of August was 7.52 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1900.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires July 12, 1901.

BENEFIT IS PROMISED.

Some benefit seems likely to accrue to the city and to its citizens from the agitation following the recent deaths by electricity. The application of a St. Louis telephone company for an injunction against the city authorities gives promise of clearing up some hazy provisions regarding electrical work in the city.

St. Louis's municipal authorities, as well as the wire-users of the city, seem to have awakened to the fact that electrical work needs regulating and supervising and that the laws adopted for its regulation are in need of literal enforcement.

A considerable extension of the conduit district and a thorough revision and amplification of the ordinances for the protection of life and property from electricity should be the outcome of the agitation.

TRIBUNE OR TRUSTEE?

Mr. Bryan's talk on trusts to the students of the University of Chicago contained certain clear statements of fact which should have their due weight in influencing all who are now studying this great problem with a view to its wisest solution in the public interest.

It is undoubtedly true that any monopoly in private hands is indefensible and intolerable. It is equally true that the tendency of monopoly is to amass great fortunes in the hands of the few and to distribute increasing distress among the many. And it is unquestionably true that the trusts embody exactly this principle of monopoly in private hands which is indefensible and intolerable, and that the trusts are now amassing great fortunes in the hands of the few and distributing increasing distress among the many.

Mr. Bryan's honest utterances against trusts are in marked contrast to the evasive platitudes of Mr. McKinley. The McKinley evasions are designed only to blind the people to the fact that the present administration and the Republican party propose to stand by the trusts to the last. The Democratic leader is on the side of the trusts as against the people. It is for the people themselves to see which of the two shall triumph at the polls in November—the Tribune or the Trustee.

AROUSING DEMOCRACY.

Whatever may be the extent in Illinois of that "Republican apathy" of which Boss Hanna complains, the news reports of the great enthusiasm and interest attendant upon the Democratic campaign in that State indicate that the apathy in question is certainly confined to the ranks of Mr. Hanna's party.

There are several good reasons. The State of Illinois has been sorely tried, at greater sacrifice of its interests, by the Tanner-Cullum feud for spoils and machine domination. It has learned, through grievous experience, that a Republican administration means a machine maladministration. It has nothing to hope for in the event of young Dick Yates's election. There is absolutely nothing in the appeal of Republicanism to the people of Illinois calculated to create enthusiasm tending to Republican victory.

On the other hand, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Alschuler, is a clean and able German-American to whom Illinois may safely look for an admirable administration. The State's affairs in the people's interests. Day by day he grows stronger among the voters of the State, who know him for a capable and honest man desirous of the popular welfare. He is not dominated by a Boss nor tied to the wheels of a machine. The platform on which he stands

is a platform endorsed by the American people with especial emphasis in this crisis of American history—a platform which declares for the Republic against Empire.

There will be even greater apathy manifested by the Republicans of Illinois before the present campaign is ended. The stay-at-home vote of Republicans went to the home by Tammannism and Cullumism and Hannaism and imperialism will be a potent factor for Democratic success at the polls. There are good grounds for the belief that Bryan and Stevenson and Alschuler, three Illinoisans, will carry the State of Illinois for Democracy this year by a rousing majority.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE.

Ziegenhain is the controlling influence in the Republican party of Missouri. The Globe-Democrat is a tireless champion; so devoted that no device of municipal maladministration can bring a word of reproach into the columns of that paper, though nine tenths of Republican readers are saying openly that Ziegenhain is a disgrace to St. Louis.

The Globe-Democrat is so willing to give the State government of Missouri over to Ziegenhain that it employs the means of false statement to promote that unworthy policy. It claimed yesterday that Mr. Dockery had approved the expenditures of the last legislative session, just and reasonable.

Mr. Dockery did nothing of the kind. He proved that one Joseph Flory had misstated these expenditures. In presenting the proof he was too temperate to say, as he might have said, that Mr. Flory either lied brazenly or was transparently ignorant of the simplest State affairs.

Mr. Dockery has never approved the expenditures of the last session. Every fair-minded Democrat has admitted that the expenses of that session were in some respects open to criticism.

But the Democratic party has shown its capacity for good government by making this year exceptionally good nominations for the Legislature. It perceived the danger of carelessness in this respect. It applied the remedy.

Compare that vigorous action with the record of Ziegenhainism in St. Louis. Bad has been done worse month by month. There has been no effort at betterment. The streets, the lights, the hospital, the parks—in fact, every department shows the effects of corrupt government. The salaries go on, though the pay rolls are stuffed. A public service may fall into decay, but the salary list ever grows larger. It is practically impossible to get a measure through the Municipal Assembly until the combines have searched every line for opportunities of hoodie and spoils.

The Legislature of Missouri may have laid itself open to criticism. The gang which governs St. Louis has become a fit subject for extensive criminal proceedings. That is the difference. The Democratic party of Missouri has shown itself quick to notice faults and to correct them. The gang in St. Louis boasts of corruption, and its only repelling is that franchises and contracts are not as plentiful as they were. Its only aspiration is to remain in power long enough to loot all the rich opportunities associated with the World's Fair.

And don't mistake. Ziegenhainism is the Republican machine in the State as well as in St. Louis. If Flory is to be the World's Fair Governor and one of the gang is to be the World's Fair Mayor, the people of the State will look back on the session of 1899 as a speckled paragon of political dignity and virtue.

DISASTER FOUND HEROES.

Unbounded admiration for the energy, resolution and clear-headedness of the authorities of Galveston mingles with the sympathy and sorrow which the nation feels for that city in the most fearful calamity that has ever visited the United States. Johnstown, with its loss of 2,000, shrinks into insignificance beside Texas's estimated loss of 5,000. There but one town suffered and the surrounding district was left whole and strong for the work of relief. In Galveston the survivors for miles around were worn with fear and the labor of resisting the storm. Had aid been ready at hand the isolation of the city by the washing away of bridges would have prevented its reaching the sufferers.

In this situation the action taken by Mayor Jones and his helpers to relieve the living, to bury the dead and to restore order out of awful chaos calls for admiration and applause. It required nerve, resolution and courage to declare martial law, to confiscate provisions for public use at stipulated prices, to regulate with an iron hand the transportation of passengers across the bay and to compel every able-bodied man to carry his share of the burden even to the use of force and bayonets where they were needed. This prompt establishment of a firm government in the devastated city will do as much to relieve the woe of the city from within as the work of Governor Sayles of Texas is doing to relieve it from without.

St. Louisans and Missourians should show their appreciation of such manly, heroic qualities displayed in times of the sorest need. Such courage and efficiency should not go begging for relief. The relief should come spontaneously from all parts of the country.

MAINE'S TEACHING.

There is ample justification for the claim now made at Democratic national headquarters in Chicago that the same ratio of Republican loss and Democratic gain shown in the election returns from Maine. The maintenance in certain doubtful States, will result in the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency.

There is also the best reason for believing that this ratio will be so maintained, and, probably, surpassed. The Republicans exerted their utmost effort to score a victory in Maine which should convince the doubting that an overwhelming Republican victory in November was certain. One of the most sagacious and thoroughly trained campaign managers in the Union, National Committeeman Manley of Maine, directed the Republican fight in that State. The national machine was subject to his orders. Unlimited means were at his disposal. He has done the best that was possible to any Republican this year, and the result is ominous indeed for Republicanism.

That there should be great and unconcealed Republican chagrin at this

showing from Maine is entirely natural. It is no wonder that Senator Hanna, the Boss of the Republican national organization, declined to express an opinion on the Maine elections. It is not strange that Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican National Executive Committee refrained from hazarding a statement as to the cause of the Republican losses in Maine. It is a crisis when, for a few days at least, the wisest Republican policy is to say nothing. Some Republican lightning calculator on the Grovernor order may, after a breathing spell, be enabled to figure out something besides crushing defeat in the facts as they now stand.

As a matter of fact, the watchful leaders of the Republican party know as well as any one else just what the trouble is. They see now, to their dismay, that they have misjudged the American people. Not for the sake of plunder and booty are Americans willing to dishonor their Government by reversing its settled teachings and repudiating its policy and beneficent policies of a century past. It is natural that such States as Maine and Vermont should in such a crisis stand firm for the old Republic against Empire. Their example will be followed by other States in November where such results are possible as to sweep the party of Empire from control of the Government and to so firmly re-establish the Republic on its original foundations that no imperial traitor shall dare again to assail those foundations or seek to betray the Republic.

"RICHARD CARVELL'S" HIT.

St. Louisans should welcome with especial interest and an exceptional gratification the details of the pronounced success scored in New York City by the dramatized version of Mr. Winston Churchill's novel of Colonial days, "Richard Carvel."

It was due to this fact of the local significance of what promises to be the biggest dramatic hit of the theatrical season of 1900-01 that The Republic also obtained by wire the story of "Richard Carvel," first-night production at the Empire Theater. The author of that powerful novel is a young St. Louisian, the work was written here, it is dedicated to Mr. James E. Yentman, a venerable and beloved St. Louis philanthropist. Not even New York is so intimately concerned in this new stage venture as is Mr. Winston Churchill's own city.

Naturally enough, it will be some time before St. Louisans may hope to witness Mr. John Drew's eminently satisfactory production of Mr. Churchill's story at one of the local playhouses. "Richard Carvel" is evidently in for a long run at the Empire. This fact of a pleasure deferred will not, however, lessen the local interest manifested in the progress of the play in popular favor, and a very notable engagement should be certain when "Richard Carvel" shall finally come to St. Louis.

Up to the present Bryan, Stevenson and a few other Democrats have not been named in the lists of "Democrats who will vote for McKinley." Nothing is impossible, however, to the persevering industry of the latter-day Annales at the disposal of the Republican campaign leaders.

John G. Woolley, the Prohibition candidate for President, appears to size up the McKinley administration very justly when he says that it has given the United States "a government without the people, in spite of the people, against the people and for the syndicates."

New pollbooks will be used in the election next November, and no man's name will be on them, no matter how often he has voted from his present place of abode, unless he has registered anew. If you can register to-day don't put it off until to-morrow.

Perhaps Vermont and Maine did not have time to digest the imperialistic literature which the Republican campaign managers planned to carry to that reason the decrease in Republican majorities was not as great as it might have been.

Chauncey Ives Filley attracts attention to the fact that on September 16 next he will have lived fifty years in St. Louis. "And Mayor Ziegenhain's administration is the most corrupt I have observed in that time," he adds.

When the President of the national organization of the German Catholic Central Verein opens its convention with a speech against Republican imperialism German sentiment is pretty forcibly indicated.

Along about November 7 poor Teddy Roosevelt will realize that he has been defeated for the Vice Presidency in 1900 and the Presidential nomination in 1904 at one fell swoop.

A Republican municipal administration which makes St. Louis dependent upon the moon for street lighting helps to darken the prospect for Republican victory in the State.

President McKinley's warmed-over letter of acceptance is too much like boarding-house hash to go down with the American people.

An overwhelming Democratic victory in Missouri in November, 1900, should be the forerunner of the redemption of St. Louis in April, 1901.

In cases of sudden disaster like that overtaking Galveston, the motto of American cities seems to be: "One for all; all for one."

President McKinley's studied defense of imperialism is the strongest Democratic campaign argument yet issued.

That Republican apathy of which Mark Hanna complains will in November intensify into paralysis.

A Plain American Talk.

Just putting this aside, and trying to see these truths about us abide—No people must have cause to say we do not care for the truth.

And bowed their necks to government Enforced without their own consent. And made them subjects, some of all of citizenship, such a man a traitor. And took them with their own cries. That would protect all being crushed. Owning for these dreads seen the right That rests but in the arm of might.

We cannot do these things—no we! And live as a Republic, free. These are the very sins we must. By our own fathers, such the curse. From Empire's bondage. To this day Named for our lasting hate are they. Known from our country's earliest youth. Dear land of freedom, loved and blessed And happy above all the world. Freedom for freedom must we give—We cannot do these things—no we!

TRIPLE D. GIVE.

GALVESTON IN NORTH MISSOURI.

Mr. Dockery Addresses a Big Democratic Rally at Macon.

DAVIS STIRS UP ENTHUSIASM.

Mayor Reed of Kansas City Speaks on the Issues—Railroad Commissioner McCully Entertains Democrats.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Macon, Mo., Sept. 12.—Mr. Dockery is a busy man these days. Last night he made a speech before a big and appreciative crowd at Brookfield. He got here this morning and at 10 o'clock of the head of a long parade that landed him at the harbor grounds, where he addressed an audience that filled a great tent in the center of the harbor. Two hours later he took a south-bound train and went to Moberly, where he is speaking tonight to former neighbors and associates of Mr. Flory.

When Mr. Dockery got to Macon this morning he became the guest of Railroad Commissioner McCully, who lives in a beautiful home only a block away from the main business street of the city. It was originally planned that there should be a public reception at the Commissioner's office, but this idea was abandoned as the hour for the parade approached. The distinguished visitor was escorted to a carriage, and for an hour he was driven through the crowded streets, reaching the harbor grounds at half past 11. He began his speech under a broad canvas almost immediately. In speaking afterwards, the audience, Mr. Dockery said that it was one of the most notable of his campaigns.

"Not only was it one of the largest and most representative gatherings I have ever seen on an occasion of this sort, but the attention I got from it was extremely gratifying to me."

More Distinguished Guests.

About the time Mr. Dockery was leaving for Moberly two other distinguished guests arrived from the West on the Macon and North Portland limited. These visitors were Webster Davis and Mayor Reed of Kansas City. They were here for so long a time, and as he walked down the station platform he was warmly recognized by acquaintances of many years standing. Davis is a well-known figure in the Democratic movement, and Mayor Reed is a well-known figure in the Democratic movement.

Mr. Dockery's address here to-day included some new and exceedingly strong ideas on the trust evil. In the course of his talk the next Governor asked the farmers and city laborers to vote for the trusts, said Mr. Dockery, "they will throttle you and your children."

Forced to Extend His Speech.

Webster Davis was received with a great deal of enthusiasm at the latter afternoon meeting. It was about a o'clock when he arrived, and he was the first to be heard before he could proceed, so many were the assembled citizens. Then, when quitting time came, there was a demonstration, involving cries of "stop," "stop," "stop," "don't stop," so that Mr. Davis was compelled to lengthen his address. Then, after the speech was over, there was much pressing about him, and he was obliged to leave quite a little later than he wished.

In the evening Mayor Reed of Kansas City, one of the most eloquent of all the Missourians now in the campaign, made a speech.

Macon had double reason for activities to-day. Aside from the big rally opening the campaign for the northern part of the State, the Blues Military Academy opened its doors for the season. One of the farthest away students to the Blues grounds was Henry W. Gages of Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Gages is well known in St. Louis, where he lived for many years. With Mrs. Gages and a young son, he came to Macon to-day to see his youngest son in school. The new Blues buildings are marvels of extent and completeness. Thousands of dollars are now being expended in improving the grounds. In one place plant houses almost as large as those at Shaw's Garden are being erected. The development of the Blues idea is of incalculable value to Macon and the surrounding country.

Visitors over the State this year are finding frequent surprises in the matter of hotel accommodations. At Sedalia, Springfield, Macon, Mexico and Becker, where is not remarkable for size, is so strong that it carries the weight of the other nine in one part of the performance. The season at the Blues closes with this week.

The last week of the Delmar Garden's season closes with the performance Saturday evening, "Evangeline," one of the summer's favorites, has been the bill for one week until today, when "The Girl from Paris," the most successful musical farce the company has presented this year, will be on the programme.

The Suburban Garden closes for the season with the performance of Saturday evening. A good vaudeville bill has been offered to its patrons this week. Pete Baker, German-dialect comedian; Harding and Ah-Sid, acrobats; Martinetti brothers, grotesques; the four Miltons, Mlle. Olive, Juggler, and Fred Warren, black-face comedian, are on the bill. The new farce, "The Kinko Race," closes the entertainment.

Grave Scott, who has previously appeared here, is suffering from an aggravated case of ulcerated sore throat and is fretting over his enforced absence from the preliminary trials at Macon. He promises a speedy recovery, however, and she will soon be merging her identity in that of Louise Jupp.

Rusco and Holland's minstrels at the Grand Opera-house this week have been successful in the matter of pretty theatricals. The Oriental terrace scene in the first part of the performance is especially pretty, and the drill of the black water is one of the best marches. "For Her Sake" will be the attraction next week. The play is said to be melodramatic in character. Rusco and Holland's minstrels at the Grand Opera-house this week have been successful in the matter of pretty theatricals.

Manager Gares's patrons at Havlin's have found comfort this week, and "Midnight in Chinatown" is sensational enough for the most critical. The scenic effects are pleasing, and the dancing of the Chinese is another melodrama. "The Convict's Daughter," the dancing of the Chinese is another melodrama.

Lovers of New England farm-life drama

MAPLEWOOD FAMIL CAUGHT IN GALVESTON HURRICANE.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Furniss and Three Daughters Believed to Be Dead—Surviving Son En Route to Stricken City.

DAVIS STIRS UP ENTHUSIASM.

Mayor Reed of Kansas City Speaks on the Issues—Railroad Commissioner McCully Entertains Democrats.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Macon, Mo., Sept. 12.—Mr. Dockery is a busy man these days. Last night he made a speech before a big and appreciative crowd at Brookfield. He got here this morning and at 10 o'clock of the head of a long parade that landed him at the harbor grounds, where he addressed an audience that filled a great tent in the center of the harbor. Two hours later he took a south-bound train and went to Moberly, where he is speaking tonight to former neighbors and associates of Mr. Flory.

When Mr. Dockery got to Macon this morning he became the guest of Railroad Commissioner McCully, who lives in a beautiful home only a block away from the main business street of the city. It was originally planned that there should be a public reception at the Commissioner's office, but this idea was abandoned as the hour for the parade approached. The distinguished visitor was escorted to a carriage, and for an hour he was driven through the crowded streets, reaching the harbor grounds at half past 11. He began his speech under a broad canvas almost immediately. In speaking afterwards, the audience, Mr. Dockery said that it was one of the most notable of his campaigns.

"Not only was it one of the largest and most representative gatherings I have ever seen on an occasion of this sort, but the attention I got from it was extremely gratifying to me."

More Distinguished Guests.

About the time Mr. Dockery was leaving for Moberly two other distinguished guests arrived from the West on the Macon and North Portland limited. These visitors were Webster Davis and Mayor Reed of Kansas City. They were here for so long a time, and as he walked down the station platform he was warmly recognized by acquaintances of many years standing. Davis is a well-known figure in the Democratic movement, and Mayor Reed is a well-known figure in the Democratic movement.

Mr. Dockery's address here to-day included some new and exceedingly strong ideas on the trust evil. In the course of his talk the next Governor asked the farmers and city laborers to vote for the trusts, said Mr. Dockery, "they will throttle you and your children."

Forced to Extend His Speech.

Webster Davis was received with a great deal of enthusiasm at the latter afternoon meeting. It was about a o'clock when he arrived, and he was the first to be heard before he could proceed, so many were the assembled citizens. Then, when quitting time came, there was a demonstration, involving cries of "stop," "stop," "stop," "don't stop," so that Mr. Davis was compelled to lengthen his address. Then, after the speech was over, there was much pressing about him, and he was obliged to leave quite a little later than he wished.

In the evening Mayor Reed of Kansas City, one of the most eloquent of all the Missourians now in the campaign, made a speech.

Macon had double reason for activities to-day. Aside from the big rally opening the campaign for the northern part of the State, the Blues Military Academy opened its doors for the season. One of the farthest away students to the Blues grounds was Henry W. Gages of Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Gages is well known in St. Louis, where he lived for many years. With Mrs. Gages and a young son, he came to Macon to-day to see his youngest son in school. The new Blues buildings are marvels of extent and completeness. Thousands of dollars are now being expended in improving the grounds. In one place plant houses almost as large as those at Shaw's Garden are being erected. The development of the Blues idea is of incalculable value to Macon and the surrounding country.

Visitors over the State this year are finding frequent surprises in the matter of hotel accommodations. At Sedalia, Springfield, Macon, Mexico and Becker, where is not remarkable for size, is so strong that it carries the weight of the other nine in one part of the performance. The season at the Blues closes with this week.

The last week of the Delmar Garden's season closes with the performance Saturday evening, "Evangeline," one of the summer's favorites, has been the bill for one week until today, when "The Girl from Paris," the most successful musical farce the company has presented this year, will be on the programme.

The Suburban Garden closes for the season with the performance of Saturday evening. A good vaudeville bill has been offered to its patrons this week. Pete Baker, German-dialect comedian; Harding and Ah-Sid, acrobats; Martinetti brothers, grotesques; the four Miltons, Mlle. Olive, Juggler, and Fred Warren, black-face comedian, are on the bill. The new farce, "The Kinko Race," closes the entertainment.

Grave Scott, who has previously appeared here, is suffering from an aggravated case of ulcerated sore throat and is fretting over his enforced absence from the preliminary trials at Macon. He promises a speedy recovery, however, and she will soon be merging her identity in that of Louise Jupp.

Rusco and Holland's minstrels at the Grand Opera-house this week have been successful in the matter of pretty theatricals. The Oriental terrace scene in the first part of the performance is especially pretty, and the drill of the black water is one of the best marches. "For Her Sake" will be the attraction next week. The play is said to be melodramatic in character. Rusco and Holland's minstrels at the Grand Opera-house this week have been successful in the matter of pretty theatricals.

Manager Gares's patrons at Havlin's have found comfort this week, and "Midnight in Chinatown" is sensational enough for the most critical. The scenic effects are pleasing, and the dancing of the Chinese is another melodrama. "The Convict's Daughter," the dancing of the Chinese is another melodrama.

Lovers of New England farm-life drama

QUOTES LINCOLN.

Says Republican Party Has Drifted From Its Founders and the Constitution.

TRUSTS MENACE THE COUNTRY.

Vigorous Democratic Speeches at Vandalia Entuse Five Thousand Persons—Jett and Todd Among the Orators.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Vandalia, Ill., Sept. 12.—Adlai E. Stevenson, son, Congressman Jett and James Todd, candidate for Attorney General, were enthusiastically greeted to-day by the Democracy of Fayette and surrounding counties. Marion, Effingham, Madison, Clinton, Shelby and Bond all sent delegations to swell the immense crowd that jammed each other on Vandalia's broadest streets. There was no room on the sidewalks, which became congested in the morning, and when the noon trains got in, bringing the orators of the day, the multitude surged from the sidewalks to the roadway.

The Fourth Regiment Band of Mount Vernon furnished the music, and a quartet of ladies from Mowague, Shelby County, gave vocal selections. The band was stationed on the portico of the old Statehouse, the present Courtroom, and, despite desperate efforts, the ladies' Glee Club failed to reach the speakers' stand until after Mr. Stevenson was half through his oration. This was on account of the dense crowd of people. Escorts were provided for the ladies, but they could not make headway in the crowd.

The farmers and merchants and laboring men stood on their rights and refused to budge for fear they might be trampled. The speakers came to listen, and they proposed to remain until the end.

At this point the speaker of the Mowague ladies were prisoners for ten or fifteen minutes. Finally Judge Furness rescued them and immediately moved them on the stage. The Glee Club is composed of Daisy D. Armstrong, Jessie E. Baker and Edna and Irene Snyder. They were compelled to respond to an enthusiastic every time they sang a song.

Five Thousand Present.

On the stand besides the orators mentioned were Samuel Vaugh